EUROPE.

General Prim's Reception in Madrid and Visit to Serrano.

What Spain Saves by the Revolution.

Mr. Gladstone's Election Address and Platform of the English Radicals.

The Cunard mail steamship Russia, Captain Cook. from Liverpool the 10th and Queenstown the 11th of Occober, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her mail report has been anticipated to a great extent by the advices of the French steamship Pereire, published in the HERALD yesterday moraing. The Russia, however, brings our special

A special mail telegram from Madrid of the 8th instant reports that Admiral Farragut will soon sail for the United states.

It is reported from Lisbon that the Duke de Montnster has written to the Emperor Napoleon stating hat he would not accept the Spanish crown even if it were offered to him.

The Portugese are fortifying several forts in the neighborhood of Lisbon.

The latest English journals express the opinion

that the discovery of the plot to depose the Sultan o Turkey may lead to the most important results. The participation of the presumptive heir may be made, it is said, a pretext for changing the order of success sion, and the arrest or a Russian subject may provoke a conflict between the Sublime Porte and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

The Paris Etendard, referring to the announce

ment of an extensive conspiracy having been discovered at Constantinople, says:-

We are in a position to state that, so far, no information from a reliable source has been received to confirm this intelligence. If any event of importance had occurred in the Ottoman capital the imperial government would certainly have received positive intimation of it.

The accounts from Italy are more favorable. A Paris journal, remarking on the completion of the

As now constituted, the Ministry may consider itself to have happily escaped from the crisis that menaced it and on which the opposition seemed aiready to base hopes. At Florence, as in the provinces, the public shows itself favorable to vigorous measures for the maintenance of order.

The report that the Pope had advised Queen fsabella of Spain to abdicate in favor of Charles VII. is dented from Rome.

SPAIN.

Prim's Reception in Madrid—The "Turn Out," Parade and Wenther—Foreign Flags Shown by the People—Appearance and Dress of the General—A Call on Serrano— Enough of Rejoicing.

MADRID, Oct. 8, 1868. As was anticipated, General Prim's reception by he inhabitants of Madrid was something long to be remembered. Old citizens confess that they have never seen anything like it before. The return of the army from its African campaign was made the occasion of a tremendous popular and governmental manifestation, but that was comparatively insignificant to the spontaneous outpouring of the masses yesterday to do honor to their beau ideal of a soldier liberator, General Prim, Marshal Ser rane was very handsomely received by the populace, but there was nothing like the wild enthusiasm of the men, women and children who packed the street yesterday and waited hours for the appearance of the hero of the casion. If a divinity had descended and passed rough the streets he could not have been received with greater respect and honor than were shown General Prim. The people seemed to be delirious with delight; they should until their voices gave out and waved their handkerchiefs and their hats long as their muscles would perform their duty. The ladies were out in extraordinary force, and they were not second in testifying their affection and espect for the gallant General. White handkerchiefs fluttered in the streets or from the balconies chiefs fluttered in the streets or from the balconies like a flurry of snowfakes and fans waved irresistibly, saying all sorts of charming things to the General, who seemed not to lose a word.

The day was auspictous for the event. The sky was clear and of that peculiar blue that is more often observed in Italy than in Spain, the sun shone cheerfully on the streets of the city and seemed to warm the population into active life. It was more like a May than an October day, the air was so soft and balmy. At an early hour the people left their houses and began collecting in the Calle de Alcala, on the Prado, the Carrera St. Geronino and in the Puerta del Soi. At noon at least 300,000 people were condeted to the control of the control o

It is to be hoped that affairs will settle down to their usual condition very soon. The people have had holiday enough. The troops from Alcolea are march-ing into town to day. They are received by the mili-tary and receive but little attention from the people.

Cash Economy by the Revolution.

[From the London Times (city article), Oct. 8.]

Whoever may be the new sovereign of Spain, the revolution is certain to effect a considerable connomy in the civil list, the annual dotation to the royal family having hitherto been £488,500, apportioned as follows:—The Queen, £24,500; her husband, £24,000; her son Alfonso, £24,500; her daughter Isabel (the Countess Girgenth, £20,000; her sister, Donna Maria Luisa, £20,000, and her mother, Queen Christina, £30,000.

Recty of the Revolutionists.

(Madrid (Oct. 7) correspondence of Paris Liberté, 1
On the first news of the Cadiz revolution the intendance of the paiace, it is said, took possession of the jewels belonging to the crown. Only 17,000,000 in Spanish stock and 450,000 francs in cois had been discovered, when there were accidentally found in a loit the crown, the sceptre and some minor jewels, which it was sought, it is reported, to abstract. There were also found in a loft in a new quarter of Madrid fifty-one cases containing jewels and practicular of the Company of the Chapel Royal of Atocha was about, it is said, to fly, they arrested him and deposited with the Central Junta the jewels and ornaments of the Virgin of Atocha, of great value, and which he was about to carry off. Booty of the Revolutionists.

The future Government. [From the Leadon Times, Oct. 10.]
The annexed note expresses views with regard to the spanish throne, which are believed to be shared by many of the most inducatial promoters of the

SIR:—The London Times correspondent from Madrid enumerates the various royal personages who might be called to the throne. An Iberian union under the present King of Portugal or any other is impossible to-day; but there is a way for Spain to have a good tried constitutional king and pave the way for a union hereafter. The Spanish crown is a lewel worth scoeptance, which might tempt the father of the King of Portugal to come from the retirement in which he has lived since his son became of age.

Don Fernando is now fifty-two, and his other son, Don Fernando is now fifty-two, and his other son, rione August, is twenty-one years of age, having secived with all his brothers a most liberal educaon. The state of Spain after so much misrule reultres for some time at least a man of experience, the countries, would by degrees assimilate their oth countries, would by degrees assimilate their abits and institutions. Under the reign of Don ernando Madrid would be frequented by the maority of the Portguese nobility, whose affection for un has not diminished; and when Spain, under a
ew régime would have changed its position and
eveloped its resources, the want of cordial feelings
falch now exists between the two countries will in
great measure disappear.

which now exists between the two countries a great measure disappear.

On the death of Don Fernando, if a union were desired by both nations, the actual King of Portugal, Don Luis, and his descendants would reign over them; or if the actual separation should be preferred, the Prince Don August, whose education would have been finished in Spain, would then inherit the crown. I am, sir, your obedient servant, a SPANIARD.

"Lynch Law" in Madrid.

"Lynch Law" in Madrid.

[Madrid (Oct. 4) correspondence of London Times.]

A terrible deed of summary popular justice was perpetrated in Madrid last evening. A sergeant of artitlery implicated in the plots which led to the fatal outbreak of the 22d of June, 1866, had betrayed and denounced his accomplices, and had been rewarded by Narvacs with the rank of officer. This man was with Novaliches at Alcolea, and after the defeat endeavored to make his eccape into France. He was, however, recognized and arrested at Saragossa and sent as a prisoner to the Junta at Madrid. The Junta ordered him to be shut up in a military prison; but on his way to his destination he foil into the hands of some of the friends of his betrayed victims, by whom he was put to death, the assembled populace lending a hand to the murder. There is no doubt as to the man's deserts, and it is questionable whether there could have been any other way of bringing him to justice.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Election Address.

Mr. Gladstone's Election Address.

The following is Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Southwest Lancashire, printed in London on the 10th inst:—

GENTLEREN.—From you, the electors of the southwestern division of the county of Lancaster, I solicit a renewal of the trust which was confided to me in 1885, in a manner demanding from me peculiar gratitude, by the constituency of the entire southern division.

I then came before you as the advocate of a policy of trust in the people, tempered by prudence and averse to violent and hasty change. In the spirit of that profession I was a party in 1886 to proposals for the extension of the franchise, which I thought the smallest that could meet the just claims of the unenfranchized classes and which were studiously limited in order, if possible, to disarm jealously, prejudice and fear. We were met by an opposition, not, indeed, as direct, but yet as persevering and detrimental, as was ever offered to any measure. At length a point was reached at which the government of Earl Russel found that the resignation of their offices appeared to be the most becoming method by which they could secure the early triumph of reform. We resigned accordingly. The result was that the opponents of reduction in the franchise took office and found themselves compelled by the public sentiment, after much vaciliation, to make proposals on that subject, which, though not only narrow, but strongly reactionary in the shape in which they were presented to Parliament, issued in the passing of a measure larger and more democratic than the bill which, in 1866, we were the democratic than the bill which, in 1866, we were the counter of the American Republic.

From the extensive, though unequal, entranchisement which has thus been secured for the people past experience and all present signs lead me to anticipate increased strength for our institutions and

the population for active fit is was more than a large of the population for a centre fit. It was more than a large of the control of the population for a company of the state of the population of a company of clasins in their red fisherman case and strated great attention in the processor. About 26,000 of the mittils were in the processor of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of citizens from the little town of the population of the popul

pidging that the necessity of coercion did not impair the obligations of justice, very deliberately proposed a policy for Ireland, did not shrink from the question of education and religion, asked to establish at the charge of the Exchequer a Roman Catholic university and declared their readiness to recognize the principle of religious equality in Ireland by a great change in the status of the unendowed clerky of that country, provided always that the Established Church should be maintained in its integrity. In this statement, for the sake of accuracy, I have adhered as nearly as may be to the language which they used. We thought that lamisters had mistaken askee the interests and the convictions of the country. We refused to open a new source of discord through the establishment by the State of any denominational university; we repudiated the policy of universal eadowment; but, agreeing with the government that the subject was ribe, we proposed a counter plan of discatablishment of the existing Church, with strict regard to the right of property and to vested interests, but without establishing any other church and with a general cessation of State endowments for religion in Ireland.

The Church of Ireland to the Church of a minority, insignificant in numbers. True, while insignificant in numbers, that minority is great in property, in effucution and in power. All this does not amend, but aggravate the case; for if a national Church be not the Church of the nation it should, at least, be the Church of the poor. Every argument which can now be used in favor of civil establishments of religion is a satire on the existence of the Church in Ireland. But while that establishment is thus negative for good, it misspelies the lunds meant for the advantage of the nation at large. It remains as the memorial of every past mischler and oppression; it embitters religious controversy by intusing into it the sense or the winter section of a national, almost a world wide reproach, a condition indispensable to the success of e

with the aid of much energetic and much considerate support.

In the manner of proceeding we ought, I think, to be governed by three considerations—a regard for irish interests and feelings, an enlarged equity towards those who would lose in point of civil privilege, and a careful heed to the spirit of equal dealing throughout the detailed arrangements.

After all that these rules can warrant has been done there may remain a considerable property at

throughout the detailed arrangements.

After all that these rules can warrant has been done there may remain a considerable property at the disposal of the State. The mode of its application can only, in my judgment, be suggested to Parliament by those who, as a government, may have means and authority to examine fully the provision now made by law for the various public and social wants of Ireland, and to compare in each case both the urgency of the demand and the facility of meeting it with general satisfaction. It would, however, ill consist with the principle of the measure for which we are now contending if the State, having disestablished the Church, were to apply its funda to the teaching of religion in any other form.

To sum up this great subject:—

Rest as we are Dy common consent we cannot. Endowment of all, after the events of the last session, is out of the question. Retrenchment or mulitation of the existing Church by reduction of its spiritual offices has been proposed by a royal commission; but I do not learn, from the lastest and most authentic declarations of the ministry, that they adopt that or, indeed, any other method of proceeding. We, of the opposition, gentlemen, have done our part. The matter now rests with you. One path at least lies before you, broad, open and well defined. One policy has advocates who do not shrink from its avowal. It is the policy of bringing absolutely to an end the civil establishment of the Church of Ireland. It has received the solemn sanction of the representatives whom the nation chose in 1856, For this line of action, the only one just and the only one available, I confidently ask your approval. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your approval. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your approval.

Mr. Disraell's Address and Its Effect.

Mr. Disraell's Address and Its Effect.

[From the London Spectator, Oct. 10.]

Mr. Disraell's "word of power" to the electors of Buckinghamshire came forth this day week as if it had been conjured into life by our demand; and very powerful it was, in a verbal point of view. It recited that the Prime Minister had enjoyed "the entire and unbroken confidence of the Earl of Derby for twenty years," that he is, therefore, "thoroughly acquainted with his policy," and that he has "pursued that policy without deviation," unless it were, perchance, in that little game of using Lord Mayo as a political straw to find whether the wind was blowing in the direction of "levelling up." He takes credit of course for carrying in 1867 and 1868 a Partiamentary reform, "broad in its principles," but for his high principle in successfully resisting which—or rather something much less broad—he had taken oredit in his address to the same electors in 1865. He insists justly on the admirable conduct of foreign affairs durifig his administration and on the success, both moral and physical, of the abyssinian campaign. He rather unhapply congratulates the country on the increased strength of the navy—the forty little wooden ships added to it by Sir John Pakington—on the completion of gans for our fortresses, which have only been tested stace the resignation of the liberal government; and on the conversion of the Enfeld rifies, which would have been delayed for years but for the Prussian war. He is great on the new office of compiroller instituted in the War Office, which he describes inaccurately. He doscants on the energy and moderation with which the Irish disaffection with the rights of property and the maintenance of our Fortestant institutions."

Such is the substantive part of Mr. Disraell's official manifesto, which is strictly antiquarian, not containing a single forecast of his future policy, either towards Ireland or any other part of the empire. The rest of his address to all puty insectice against Mr. Gladstone's proposal for d

Mr. Gladstone's proposal for disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church, and a hasty but terrific outline of the designs of the Pope on England, expressed in sonorous periods which Johnson would have envied, and to which Gibbon could not have given a volume more rotand. But we have commented on this noble passage sufficiently eisewhere. The only fit answer for this part of Mr. Disraell's address would be in language far too beautiful for us to compose, but which we may venture to borrow. We might tell him that the Papal revival of which he speaks is "an unusual phenomenon, on which some have gazed with wonder and some with terror; but that it will soon be more attentively examined, and what folly has taken for a comet, that from its fluming hair shook bigotry and chains, inquiry will ind to be only a meteor formed by the vapors of putrefying opinion, which, after plunging its followers in a bog, will leave us inquiring why we regard it." Perhaps that is not quite up to the Frime Minister's rhetorical mark, but it closely approaches it.

Vote by Ballot and the Liberals.

From the London Review, Oct. 10.]

The reign of Terror has begun in the counties. The doctrine of the right divine of inntlords over their tenants' votes has broken out with fresh fury. "May I not do as I like with my own?" is the cry of "A Buckinghamshire Landlord," whose letter we print in another part of our paper. With a trankness, which might be characterized by another name, "A Buckinghamshire Landlord" declares that he is the keeper of his tenants' consciences. In a high-handed style, which might bent a Southern slave-breeder, he declares his right to dictate their opinions. His notions of political liberty are so refined that he would make every one under him vote as he does. He not only owns the land, but wants to own the people. His idea of religious toleration is that his tenants shall be of the same creed as himself. In short, difference of opinion from himself is the one thing which "A Buckinghamshire Landlord" will not permit on his estate. These amiable sentiments cannot be considered as exactly new. They have simply formed the basis of every pointical and religious persecution which has afficted mankind since the world began. When carried out on a large scale they have dethroned kings and rained neighty states. "A Backinghamshire Landlord." however, reads all history backwards, as witches say their prayers, to give them greater efficacy.

Democratic Progress-The Sovereigns Plead-

Democratic Progress—The Sovereigns Pleading to the People.

[From the London Times, Oct, 8.5]

Whatever troubles may threaten Europe, there is at least one reassuring sign—that everywhere the mass of the people are beginning to take an interest in political events, and, consequently, to influence them. The commonatty will henceforth in every country make its own history. There are more and there are less advanced races, but west of the Russian frontier there is no country where the people do not hear the language, even though it be sometimes the cant, of liberalism, and where their opinions do not more or less affect the acts of their governments. This is a hopeful sign amid the darkest prospects of the future. In some respects the state of Europe is as bad as it can be—norse than it has been at any time since the full of the first Nepoleon, worse than the most desponding politician would have ventured to predict a quarter of a century ago. Vast and costily armaments weigh on the energies of nations; the career of every youth is interrupted by the reientless demands of military service and often the whole plan of life is deranged. Incessant rumors of war heat the imaginations of the hundrods of thousands of idle men who make up the European armies, while they fill the industrious part of the community with alarm and despondency, and limit enterprise to that which will occupy a small area and bring a speedy return. We have learns to hang on the utterances of princes in a manner which atmost makes us ashamed of ourselves and our species. One potentate is oraclist to a mayor or reticent to his army; another addresses a university in terms which are at once interpreted by the various commentators as frank and ambiguous, spirited and cautious, threatening and conclinator; and we are all ooliged to join in the task of discovering a trace of certainty in them, since it is known that these men and their immediate connections of everal of the Sutaes, Popular residessiness is the cause of the present uneasmess of Europ

encumber Europe and allow new combinations, according to the affinities which have come into existence or have acquired strength during the present generation. At all events it is almost certain that the population will use the apportunity of a condict to assert their rights and to stipulate for their support. The section of their ty have does not or before anywhere completely destroyed, and if each nation or race knows what it wants and takes the opportunity of demanding it, we may hope for such a contentment of the European populations as will be an effectual obstacle to military ambition.

Encouraged by such prospects of the future, we look with less fegred and alarm on the agitations which prevail in Europe. Spain, for instance, may possibly have to pass through a period of confusion, but whatever happens no ruler will dare to govern the people so badly as did the tast two Bourbons. But the horizon of Western Europe is clear in comparison with that of the East. What may be called the Dasmidan region of Europe presents the greatest dimenties to statesmen, and gives the prospect of prolonged agitation. The Turkish questions or the Austrian questions can hardly be actived by a short and sharp war, such as might decide the claim to the Rhine. In both these empires great political changes are in progress, and there can be no doubt that the very existence of the monarch depends on satisfying the reasonable demands and even the caprices of powerful provinces. It is impossible for foreign nations to divine the course of events which the populations interested do not profess to forecast. But we may be confident that the awakening of these long stumbering races and the direction of their once insert minds to matters which affect their own well being must in the end be an advantage to the community. The greatest present problem of these long stumbering races and the direction of these long stumbering races and the direction of these long stumbering races and the direction of the world, but each differing too much from

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Spiritualist has been arrested in Naples, who, by professing to communicate with the souls of emiment men, swindled one of his dupes out of \$60,000. A decree recently issued by the Italian governmen removes the sequestration placed upon the property of the Duke of Modena.

By the demise of Count Walewaki a seat is ren-dered vacant in the Privy Council of France, worth 100,000 france, or \$20,000, per annum.

A man in Berlin has invented a torpedo that will destroy an entire battalion when exploded. So en-chanted is the inventor that he has given the instru-ment has own name.

The dreaded Fra Diavolo of Ravenna, Italy, was recently tracked and surrounded in his retreat by a company of soldiers. Before he could be secured he killed one and wounded several other soldiers. The Toulouse papers mention the blowing up of a new bridge in that city by an escape of gas. One nava killed and sixteen passers by were badly rounded.

The North German Confederation has decided testablish a Consulate General in Caracas, Venezuela The screw corvette Victoria is preparing to convey the personnel to La Guayra.

Two students, accompanied by two guides, re-cently made the virgin ascent of the Grosshorn in Switzerland. This has never been attempted before, and these fortunate tourists reached an altitude of 12,418 feet without accident. The trip occupied twenty-two hours.

The Paris Figaro mentions that Count Walewat died comparatively poor—that is, for our time, be cause, besides the property of the Marais d'Ox, word about \$300,000, he leaves three houses in Paris, hi villa at 8t, Germain, the property of Amphion, nea the Lake of Geneva, and decorations to the intrinsivalue of \$40,000.

value of \$40,000.

An individual, doubtless driven to despair, advetises, through the medium of the Figuro, that consideration of a life pension of \$2,000 actited o his children he will place himself entirely at the disposal of any gentleman who will accept it terms. He will fight a duel with any one, will clim any glacier, descend into the crater of Veauvins precipitate himself from a balloon—in fact, undetake any other pastime his master may dictate.

The Parts Figuro publishes the following interest.

takes any other pastime his master may dictate.

The Paris Figaro publishes the following interesting details of the tobacco trade. Asia produces annually 155,000 tons; Europe, 141,000; America, 124,000; Africa 12,000 and Australia 400 tons. The annual consumption in France averages, sunff, 7,300 tons; smoking tobacco, 18,441; chewing tobacco, 756 tons; and cigars of various denominations, 3,004 tons. The volume of snuff is equal to thirty columns each equal to the Colonne Vendome; the smoking tobacco is equal to a cube equivalent to the Arc de l'Etolle.

BOOK NOTICES.

FAIRSOLY COUNSEL FOR GIRLS; OR WORDS IN SEASON.—By Sydney Cox. New York: G. W. Carle ton, 1968. A roughly gotten up volume of advisory comments

on all sorts of subjects of supposed interest to the wives and mothers of the future; punctuality, truthfulness and other virtues as to which the world has made up its mind, are urged with reasons.

THE POETICAL WORES OF TROMAS MOORE, New York and Brooklyn: W. W. Swayne, 1808.

A want long experienced has at length been sup-pited in the production of cheap editions of standard authors. Though there are comparatively few authors. Though there are comparatively few making the slightest pretensions to an acquaintance with literature who have not read the works of Moore, still there are many who, from the high prices at which his works have heretofore been published, were prevented from having in their possession a copy of his writings. The excuse exists no longer and no person need now be without a copy of the works of one of the sweetest and most graceful of rootics.

the works of one of the sweetest and most graceful of poets.

The Portical. Works of Robert Burns. New York and Brooklyn: W. W. Swayne, 1888.

Had Burns penned nought but "The Cotter's Saturday night," "To a Mountain Daisy," or "Afton Water," the production of these alone would entitle his name to a place on the unperishable tablet in the temple of fame, associated with those of Beranger, Moore and other poets whose muse, inspired by the love of country, spoke to the hearts of thousands throughout the world. The Scottlab hard is undisguised in his sentiments, and in one of the most beautiful and affecting of his poems he tells that he sung

In simple Scottish lays.

The lowly train is life's sequester'd scene.

Never was poet more essentially the poet of the people than he, and through the richness of his muse the true simplicity of nature gusbes forth to attract by its beauty and naturalness all who seek to know him by his works. The present edition of Burns is published with a view to place his writings within the reach of all classes.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Should the weather permit the Empires and Go-thams will play the home-and-home game of their match to-day. There is a wager pending on the fact of the Em-

pire's nine being on hand this afternoon for once this leason.

The Olympic Club of New York, Ontario of Oswe-

The Olympic Club of New York, Ontarlo of Oswego and Phoenix of Brookijn, have been admitted to probationary membership in the State association. The address of the secretary of the Phaenix Club is wanted for the association. Macdiarmid, the well known second base man of the Stars of Brooklyn is still laboring under severe indisposition, and is contemplating a sojourn in the South during the coming winter.

The rubber game of base ball between the Harvards and Lowells was won by the former by a score of 28 to 15.

of 28 to 15.

The Excelsiors of Chicago have carried off the honors at the St. Louis tournament.

The Champions of the South will commence a series of games at the Union grounds to-day.

There amont be a good gathering of the admirers of bail playing at the Tremont grounds to-morrow.

A match between the All Engrand Base Bail Nine and a picked nine from the clubs hereabouts will be played, and the entire proceeds will go to the All England Nine as a complimentary testinguist.

Matches to Come Off.

To-day—Maryiand Club, of Ballimore, vs. Atlantic, on Union grounds. Empire vs. Gotham, home-and-home. Harlem vs. Gramercy, at Mount Morris. To-morrow—Maryland vs. Eckford, on Union grounds.
Saturday—Maryland vs. Mutual, on Union grounds. Eckford vs. Star. on Camtoline grounds.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. Executions and Levies-Important Decision Before Judge Blatchford. The following decision was rendered yesterday

In the Matter of the Bankruptcy of James Black and. William Secor.—This case comes before the court on testimony taken by the Register under an order of reference on the questions as to whether certain executions issued against the bankrupts and the levies thereunder are valid as signing the assignee. the levies thereunder are valid as against the assignee in bankruptcy, and whether such executions are liens entitled to preference on payments only of certain funds in the hands of the late Sheriff of the city and county of New York. Within the principles laid down by this court in its decisions in this matter made March 10, 1868, in regard to the execution issued on the judgment recovered by Thomas Secor against the bankrupts there is no room to doubt that the levies under the two executions issued on the two judgments recovered by Dean & Caldwell are void as against the assignee in bankruptcy. At the time the executions were issued the judgments were suid the judgments were suid the judgments were ordered and had been assigned to A. Stuart Black, and he caused the executions to be issued. The facts established, which make the levies under those executions void, are:—First, that the judgment debtors were insolvent when the executions, with latent to give a preference to A. Stuart Black; third, that A. Stuart Black had reasonable cause to believe at the time that the debtors were insolvent and that a fraud on the Bankruptcy act was intended. As to the execution on the judgment in favor of the Gardners there is not safficient evidence to show that the creditors had reasonable cause to believe that the debtors were insolvent. The levy under the execution was therefore not invalid. That execution bound the property from the time it came to the hands of the Sheriff, and when the prior invalid levies are set aside 16 courses into fall operation. I allow the Sheriff bill as proved at \$855.49. On the decisions made by the State courts the Sheriff is entitled to poundage on a levy at the time he makes the levy. The order disposing of the fund in in the hands of the Sheriff, in accordance with this decision, will be settled on notice to all parties interested. in bankruptcy, and whether such executions are

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Charge of Non-Delivery of Cargo.

Before Judge Blatchford William J. King and Others en. The Steamship Sa ragossa.-This was an action on a bill of lading by which the claimant agreed to carry 203 bales o cotton from Charleston to this port and to deliver cotton from Charleston to this port and to deliver the same to the consignees, the libeliants in the case. The libeliants aliege that seven of the bales were not delivered, and produced testimony to prove the fact. The owners of the vessel offered to compromise the case by paying for four bales of cotton. On behalf of the ship it is contended that all the cotton in question was not brought by her, and that, therefore, she was not liable. The evidence in the case is conflicting. Counsel for libeliants, Robert Beneduct; for claimants, Beshe & Donohue.

The Court reserved its decision.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Embezziling a Letter. Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Robert Boyd .- The defendant was a letter carrier attached to station E, and is charged with embezzling a letter, the property of the Post Office Department. The Commissioner held him for examination.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. The Merchants' Union Express Robbery. Before Judge Cardozo.

Elmore P. Ross, President, et al., vs. Putnam W. Brown.—In this case, reported in yesterday' HERALD, in which a motion was made for the reduc-tion of defendant's bail, who was held in the sum of \$130,000 in a civil suit for the recovery of tha amount, stolen from the plaintim in May last, Judg Cardozo yesterday rendered a decision reducing bai to \$50,000, without prejudice to a renewal of the mo tion for a further reduction, upon the defendan showing proof of his inability to furnish this amount Habeas Corpus Application for the Custody of

Children.

Before Judge Ingraham. In the Matter of the Application of Adums on Habeas Corpus, &c .- This is a Writ of habeas corpus. issued at the instance of the petitioner, who is the wife of one William Adams, a cooper of this city, and praying for the custody of her children, Arthur and William, one of whom was of the age of three years William, one of whom was of the age of three years and the other nine months. The petitioner and her husband have separated, on the ground of his alleged crueity towards her and neglect to provide sufficient means of support. She now asks the custody of the children, whom she alleges he had conveyed to New Jersey, where he was keeping them, and preventing his wife from ascertaining their whereabouts or visiting them. The case came up yesterday on the return of the writ and the court directed an adjournment until Saturday next, testimony as to the facts to be taken meantime, and the petitioner to be allowed to visit the children. The younger of the children, unfortunately, has died since the granting originally of the writ, and the unhappy mother will therefore be enabled to see but the remaining one at best.

COURT OF GYER AND TERMINER.

The McCrendy-Baust Police Clubbing Case-Battery. Before Judge Barnard.

The People, dc., cs. Robert McCreafty, a Sergeunt of the Metropolitan Police. - The prisoner, McCready. is a sergeant of the Seventeent precinct Metropo ilian Police and indicted for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on Michael Baust, a German lager beer saloon proprietor in Third street, near First avoauc, on the night of September 23 last. It will be remembered that the testimony taken before Judge Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, showed that about eleven o'clock at night the prisoner, in civilian attire, with two other officers of the same precinct, entered Baust's premises and asked for some drink and obtained it. McCready then asked Baust who was to be the next President, and Baust replied that Seymour and Hoffman were his men. McCready then applied a disgusting epithet to Baust, and told him he was his prisoner. Sheehan, one of the officers present, attiempted to arrest Baust, and in a few moments a fracus ensued. Four or five witnesses testify positively that hearing the cry of "murder" they went to Baust's saloon and saw Sheehan, McCready and the other officer holding Baust down on the door steps and beating him. Baust was released by some bystanders and taken into his saloon, where his face was found to be bleeding and terribly bruised and cut. McCready then caused Baust's arrest, together with several other persons who came to Baust's assistance, McCready preferring the charges against them. At the police court next day they were all discharged.

The testimony given yesterday on the part of the prosecution tallied completely with that given by the same witnesses on the examination before Justice Mansfield and which was reported in full in the Heralo at the time.

At the close of the case for the prosecution prisoner's counsel opened his defence, caniming that he would show that a discussion having arisen as to the merits of the respective candidates for the Presidential succession the officers were assaulted, and that the complainant and that the complainant, Baust and others, were arrested for disorderly conduct.

Officers Axtell and Mailoy testified that when they came upon the scene they found the complainant and that litan Police and indicted for assault and battery alleged to have been committed on Michael Baust,

command.

Henry J. Vandervoort, cierk of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of General Sessions, was called to the stand, and testified that the indictment bore the name Michael Baust, as complainant, and the name "McCaujy" as defendant.
This is at least a clerical, and, perhaps, fatal defect
in the indictment, and it is probable that some legal
sparring will ensue on a motion to quasis.
The defence here closed and the case will be concluded this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESTIMES Presentments by the Grand Jury. Before Recorder Backets.
The Grand Jury brought in a number of indict.

ments vesterday and Assistant District Attorney Bedford prosecuted them. Joseph Wheeler, who pleaded guilty last week to

burglary in the third degree, was sent to the State Prison for one year and six months. James McGrath, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burgiary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Charles Wolf, who was charged with stealing a black mare, the property of the Third Avenue Rairoad Company, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for one year.

Daniel Q. Shea was indicted for faisely personating Michael Murray, on the loth of September, stating that he was the owner of a certain house and hot in Henry street, in offering himself as bad for a man named Thomas Morning, who was charged with grand larceny. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was remanded for sentence.

John Lyons, charged with robbery, pleaded guilty to petty larceny from the person, the indictment adleging that on the loth inst. he was associated with others in the stealing of a silver watch from Thos. Burke. Sentence was postponed.

Rose McMullon, who was charged with who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the

fifty dollars' worth of wearing apparet from Ann Alby on the 1st inst., was acquitted.

CITY EXTELLIGENCE.

"HE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the mometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway, HERALD Building:—

missioners gesterday heard about 150 complaints against officers. The principal charges were off post, in alley ways, in salooms and hakeries, failing to report and neglecting to attend fires.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE AND REVENUE FRAUDS.—The Congressional Committee, investigating the Rollins-Binckley charges of alleged revenue frauds, held a secret session, of short duration, yesterday, and then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

keteers, Captain John Singer, numbering 159 mus-kets, went on their first annual target excursion yesterday to Bellevue Garden, where they shot for 159 valuable prizes. The company is named after Councilman Joseph Hoffman.

THE HARLEM HOMICIDE .- In the case of James McAdams, who was fatally shot by Michael Mulligan at the liquor store of the latter, corner of 119th street and Third avenue, early last Sunday morning, Coroner Plynn yesterday empanelled a jury and ad-journed the inquisition till Tuesday next.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION .- A meating of the Executive Council of this association will be held this evening at Cooper Institute. This is the association through whose efforts chiefly Congress was induced to make the appropriation for the removal of the obstructions to Hell Gate. General Newton will be present and address the meeting. An invitation has been extended to all real estate owners to attend. FREE TRADE DENOCRATS. -Some few dozen mem-

bers of the American Free Trade League met last evening in a room at the corner of Pitth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, to discuss the commercial issues of the present political campaign. Mr. Dudley Field occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. James Brooks, who made a lengthy speech, in which he impeached the policy of the radical party, and especially impured the virtue of the Ways and Means Committee.

Gramman School No. 12.—Grammar school house

No. 12 in Madison street, near Jackson, having recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs,
will be open to the inspection of the friends of education and the public generally on Friday morning
at ten o'clock. Exercises appropriate to the re-opening of the school will be presented, and addresses
may be expected from several distinguished gentlemen connected with our public schools.

THE MAIDEN LANE FIEL.—The following are the insurances on the fire that occurred at No. 50 Maiden lane on Tuesday night:—Enrich & Ruckner were insured in the United States Insurance Company, \$2,000; the Commonwealth, \$2,500; Mechanics', of New York, \$2,000; Firements, \$2,500; Mechanics', of New York, \$2,000; Firements, \$2,500; Mechanics', of Pirements, of Baltimore, \$2,750; Union, of Baltimore, \$2,750; Bowery, \$2,000; Mestern, of Buffalo, \$2,500; Enterprise, of Clacknealt, \$2,000; Buffalo, \$2,500; Commerce, of Albany, \$2,500; Buffalo, \$2,500; Clarker, \$2,500; Merchanics', of Obscaro, \$4,000; Methanits', of Harriord, \$2,500; Merchanits', of Harriord, \$2,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,500; Mesternster County, of New Rochelle, \$2,500, and the Willow ware, was about \$2,500; Insured in the Exchange for \$2,000; Larayette, \$2,000, and Kings county, \$2,500. N. Ward's loss was about \$20,000; insured in the Globe for \$2,500; Liverpool, Bower, \$2,500, and the Williamsburg county, \$2,500; the Larayette, \$2,000, and the Williamsburg Clay, \$3,000. The other insurances have not been ascertained. THE MAIDEN LANE FIRE.-The following are the CATHOLIC FAIRS AND PESTIVALS.—The annual fee

tival in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum will be held to-day at the Academy of Music. It comprises both an afternoon and evening entertain ment, the programme for each of which is varied, select and attractive. No more deserving charity than this presents its claims to the public of all denominations, and confident anticipations are indulged in that the festival will result to its substantial advantage. Its friends, at least, should see that these hopes are realized. There are now nearly 3,000 orphans in the care of the Asylum. Besides the above three parish fairs are now in progress in the city addressing the Catholics and citizens generally for countenance and sid for special objects. In the new Tammany Hall the ladies of the new Catholic Church of the Dominican Pathers, situated on the corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-dith street, are laboring for the benealt of their new church. Following their example, the ladies of St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic church in East Thirty-sixth street, between First and Second avenues, are holding a lair in that church in aid of a fund for the erection of a residence for their pastor, while at Irving Hall on first to assist in building a new church in the parish of the Epiphany was opened at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening last and orilliantly inaugurated by an address from Richard O'Gorman. Grafula's band was present and entirened the occasion with some of its choice nausic. This fair is under the auspices of five of the leading Catholic churches in the city, and will continue to October 31. The band will be in attendance and give a promenade concert each evening. All of the above fairs are under excellent management and and give a promenade concert each event the above fairs are under excellent manage offer choice attractions to visitors. The inclined have here ample opportunity for the

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

TOR ASSAULTED CAR CONDUCTOR, -John W. Early. the Avenue B Railroad car conductor, who was a grievously assaulted by Daniel West, an intoxicated passenger, on Tuesday night, appeared before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and made the necessary complaint against the accused. West was committed in default of \$1,000 ball to answer the charge at the Court of

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY .- John Kornerd was yesterday arraigned before Judge Mansfield, of the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing Easex Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing \$225 belonging to John Will, No. 308 avenue 0. From the anidavit of the latter it appears that they met last evening in a drinking saloon, when the complanment invited the accused to spend the night with him, which invitation was accepted. Shortly after entering Will's room, at his boarding house, Kornerd left, and immediately the former found his money gone, which he had put in a roil carelessly on top of a bureau. The accused was fully committed to answer.

A COMMISSION MERCHANT CHARGED WITH LAB CRNY.—Nearly two years ago Guillemo Waiford, now of No. 418 Fourth avenue, had two horse blankets, worth seventy-five dollars, stolen and carried from worth seventy-five dollars, stolen and carried from his premises. Yesterday morning Mr. Walford caused the arrest, by officer Armstrong, of the Second precimet, of Henry Stanchiffe, a commission merchant, on the charge of stealing the blankers from him. Stanchiffe, as alleged, acknowledged take theft, and Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs for trial. The accused is thirty-eight years of age, a native of England, and lives in Twenty-second street.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE

FASRION COURSE, Oct. 19 and 20.-Match \$1,000. mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

cats were got through with before darkness set in heats were got through with before darkness set in.
Afterwards the horses were started for the fourth
beat, but when they made the circuit of the track
the time was so fast—2:25—that the judges decided
that there must have been more running than trotting in the mile, and they concluded that the heat
should not be recognized, and they postponed the
affair until the following day. At the time appointed
the horses met and the roan mare won the money.
The gray mare was the favorite at five to one on
Tuesday before the start.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.—Sweepstakes \$600, mile heats,
best three in five, to wagons.
W. Halpine entered b. g. Cesar.

M. Feeley entered b. m. Lady Sears.

3 2 3
A. Leary entered bik. m. Lady Jackson.

2 3 3
Time, 248—247—245.

WESTCHESTER INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION AT MAMARONECK.-A special election was held in the town of Mamaroneck on Tuesday. was need in the town of Mamaroneck on Tuesday, 20th inst., for the choice of a Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Schureman Haisted. Captain Samuel Gedney and Mr. William D. Palmer were nominated by their respective friends for the ofnec. The election resulted in favor of Mr. Palmer by a majority of twenty-eight.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On the

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATROLAC CHURCH.—On the festival of All Saints Sunday, November I, the Most Reverend Archbishop McCloskey will solemnly dedicate to the service of God the new church of St. John at White plains. The congregation has increased so rapidly that the old church is entirely too small for their accommodation. Under the direction of the pastor, Rev. Father McEvoy, the new church which lifts its aplendid spire to heaven has been completed at a cost of \$25,000. It stands at the termination of the great boulevard leading from New York into Westchester county. As the Harlein Railroad cars do not run on Sunday, Mr. J. C. Buckhout, the Superintendes, has kindly offered to run a special train for the occasion. The octanonics will commonce at half-past ten occook. The Arenbishou will preach the dedicatory formou.